

NOTICE.

Estate of George Loy, sen. deceased.
LETTERS of Administration on the Estate of GEORGE LOY, sen. late of Franklin township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the subscriber residing in Cumberland township, he hereby gives notice to those indebted to said Estate to call and settle the same, and those who have claims to present the same, properly authenticated, for settlement.
GEORGE LOY, Jr. Adm'r.
Dec. 7. 6t

NOTICE.

Estate of John Glacken, sen. deceased.
LETTERS Testamentary on the Estate of JOHN GLACKEN, sen. late of Liberty township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the subscriber, residing in Emmitsburg, Md., he hereby gives notice to those indebted to said Estate to call and settle the same, and those who have claims to present the same, properly authenticated, for settlement.
AUGUSTIN TANEY, Ex'r.
Nov. 23. 6t

NOTICE.

Estate of Wm. O. Sprigg, deceased.
LETTERS of Administration de bonis non on the Estate of WM. O. SPRIGG, late of Washington county, Md. deceased, having been granted to the subscriber, residing in Hagerstown, Md., he hereby gives notice to those indebted to said Estate to call and settle the same, and those who have claims to present the same, properly authenticated, for settlement.
WM. MOTTER, Adm'r de bonis non.
Nov. 23. 6t

NOTICE.

Estate of John Palmer, sen. deceased.
LETTERS of Administration on the Estate of JOHN PALMER, sen. late of Union township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the subscriber, residing in Mountpleasant township, he hereby gives notice to those indebted to said Estate to call and settle the same, and those who have claims to present the same, properly authenticated, for settlement.
JOHN PALMER, Jr. Adm'r.
Nov. 23. 6t

NOTICE.

Estate of Andrew B. Miller, deceased.
LETTERS of Administration on the Estate of ANDREW B. MILLER, late of Mountjoy township, Adams county, dec'd, having been granted to the subscriber residing in the same township, he hereby gives notice to those indebted to said Estate to call and settle the same, and those who have claims to present the same, properly authenticated, for settlement.
SILAS M. HORNER, Adm'r.
Oct. 26. 6t

NOTICE.

Estate of James Walker, deceased.
LETTERS of Administration, with the will annexed, on the Estate of JAMES WALKER, late of Tyrone township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the subscriber, residing in Straban township—he hereby gives notice to those indebted to said Estate to call and settle the same, and those who have claims to present the same, properly authenticated, for settlement.
ABRAHAM KING, Adm'r, with the will annexed.
Nov. 9. 6t

LAST NOTICE.

LETTERS of Administration on the Estate of CATHARINE COMFORT, late of Franklin township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the subscriber, residing in said township, he hereby gives notice to those indebted to said Estate to call and settle the same, and those who have claims to present the same, properly authenticated, for settlement.
HENRY COMFORT, Adm'r.
Nov. 23. 6t

IMPORTANT TO ALL COUNTRY HOUSEKEEPERS.

YOU may be sure of obtaining, at all times, pure and highly flavored
TEAS,
By the single pound or larger quantity, at the PEKIN TEA COMPANY'S WAREHOUSE, 30 South Second Street, between Market and Chestnut streets, Philadelphia.
Heretofore it has been very difficult, indeed, almost impossible, to obtain always good Green and Black Teas. But now you have only to visit the Pekin Tea Company's Store, to obtain as delicious and fragrant Tea as you could wish for. All tastes can here be suited, with the advantage of getting a pure article at a low price.
June 23.

AGENT WANTED FOR THIS COUNTY.

THE business will be to procure subscribers for, and sell, when published, a large, new, splendid township Map of the STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA. The qualifications required are: a small capital of \$100, sobriety, integrity, industry, energy, and active business talents. Information of the terms of the agency (which are liberal) will be given on application, POSTAGE PAID, to
ALEXANDER HARRISON, Superintendent Agent, 83 South 7th street, Philadelphia.
Sept. 11. 6m

GETTYSBURG WATER COMPANY.

THE Stockholders in the above Company are requested to pay the amount of their Stock in the following instalments: FIVE DOLLARS on each share on the 15th of September; FIVE DOLLARS on the 15th of October; and FIVE DOLLARS on the 15th of November.
J. B. M'PHERSON, Treasurer.
Aug. 31. 6d

V. B. PALMER, Esq. N. W. corner of Third and Chestnut streets, Philadelphia, and 100 Nassau street, (Tribune Building) New York, and S. W. corner of Fayette and North streets, Baltimore, are our authorized Agents for receiving advertisements and subscriptions to the "ADAMS SENTINEL," and collecting and receipting for the same.

Poetry.

From the Juvenile Scrap Book.
WOMAN'S LOT.

Oh! say not woman's lot is hard,
Her path a path of sorrow:
To-day, perchance some joy debar'd
May yield more joy to-morrow.
It is not hard—it cannot be,
To speak in tones of gladness,
To hush the sigh of misery,
And sooth the brow of sadness.
It is not hard sweet flowers to spread,
To strew the path with roses,
To smooth the couch, and rest the head,
Where some loved friend reposes.
It is not hard, to trim the hearth
For brothers home returning;
To wake the song of harmless mirth,
When winter fires are burning.
It is not hard, a sister's love
To pay with love as tender;
When cares perplex, and trials prove,
A sister's help to render.
It is not hard, when troubles come,
And doubts and fears distressing,
To shelter in a father's home,
And feel a mother's blessing.
It is not hard, when storms arise
Mid darkness and dejection,
To look to Heaven with trusting eyes,
And ask its kind protection.
Then say not woman's lot is hard,
Her path a path of sorrow:
To-day, perchance some joy debar'd
May yield sweet peace to-morrow.

Miscellaneous.

SATURDAY NIGHT.

BY CHARLES F. ILLSEY.

How many associations, sweet and hallowed, crowd around that short sentence "Saturday Night." It is but the prelude to more pure, more holy, more heavenly associations, which the tired frame and thankful soul hail with new and renewed joys at each successive return.

'Tis then the din of busy life ceases; that cares and anxieties are forgotten; that the worn-out soul seeks its repose, and the mind its relaxation from earth and its concerns—with joy looking to the coming day of rest, so wisely and beneficently set apart for man's peace and happiness by the great Creator.

The tired laborer seeks his own neat cottage, to which he had been a stranger perhaps the past week, where a lovely wife and smiling children meet him with smiles and caresses.

Here he realizes the bliss of hard-earned comforts; and, at the same time, perhaps more than others, the happiness of domestic life and its attendant blessings.

Released from the distracting cares of the week, the professional man gladly beholds the return of "Saturday night," and as gladly sees in the clustering vines nourished by his parental care, the realization of those joys which are only his to know at these peculiar seasons and under these congenial circumstances—so faithfully and vividly evinced by this periodical home of enjoyment and repose.

The lone widow, too, who has toiled on, day after day, to support her hule charge, how grateful does she resign her cares at the return of "Saturday Night," and thank her God for these kind resting-places in the way of life, by which she is encouraged from week to week to hold on her way.

But on whose ear does the sound of "Saturday Night" strike more pleasantly than the devoted Christian's? He looks up amid the blessings showered upon him, and thanks God with humble reverence for their continuance.

FEMALE PIETY.

If piety is lovely, it is eminently so in the female; if it is kind, the woman who is a sincere Christian is a striking exemplification of it: if it is a deep and abiding feeling, look at her who was "last at the cross, and earliest at the grave," and you see it in all its strength. In short, if such a thing as true piety exists on earth, we may look to her who has been denominated "Heaven's last best gift to man," and behold it in all its grandeur and native excellency.

WOMAN.

The good government of families leads to the comfort of communities, and the welfare of States. Of every domestic circle, woman is the centre. Home, that centre of purest and dearest joy—home is the empire of woman! There she plans, directs, performs: the acknowledged source of dignity and felicity. Where female virtue is most pure, female sense most improved, female deportment most correct, there is most propriety of social manners. The early years of childhood—those most precious years of life and opening reason—are confined to woman's superintendence. She, therefore, may be presumed to lay the foundation of all the virtue and all the wisdom that enrich the world.

The World.—If we would enjoy ourselves, we must take the world as it is, mixed up with a thousand spots of sunshine—a cloud here and there—a bright sky—a storm to-day, calm to-morrow—the chill piercing winds of autumn, and the bland reviving air of summer.

—The most fatiguing ill manners are those which proceed from an excess of politeness.

A DOGGED COURT.

In the Wolverine State, on one occasion, Judge M—, a facetious man, was alone upon the bench, and one of the attorneys had just finished the argument of some cause, and the Judge was proceeding in his opinion upon the case, when a large bull-dog came up on the side of the Judge, and looked down upon the lawyers with a very Judge-like aspect. His honor was so intent upon the question before him, that he did not notice the dog, and in a few minutes gave the decision of the question, which chance to be against the attorney who had last spoken in the case.

The latter asked the Judge "if it was the opinion of the court?"

"Yes," replied the Judge.

"Well, then," replied the discomfited lawyer, "I'd like to hear the opinion of the other member of the court?"

When the Judge turned around and saw the solemn faced dog apparently ruminating or deliberating upon the case he had decided, he burst into a laugh, which ran like electricity through the court room.

STICK TO IT.

In Lunenburg county, Virginia, there resided many years ago one Squire Collins, who was, as they termed it, a "fast liver," and in his immediate neighborhood, one Jeff Green, who was a very poor man. As the story runs, Jeff had been pressed for the necessities of life, and borrowed meat from Squire Collins, and from all the neighbors, under the promise that as soon as he killed his hog, he would return the meat he had borrowed of them. He had borrowed more than a hog from the Squire, and as much as two hogs from others. The morning Jeff intended killing his hog he went over to the Squire. "You know the time has come round for me to kill my hog, and I can't pay you all, so I come, as I owe most of it to you, to know what I must do?"

Now the Squire possessed a good deal of cunning, and was not disposed to be outdone—so he advised Jeff to kill his hog, and hang it up under the peach tree in his yard—then get up about midnight and take it away—next morning go round to those he borrowed of, and tell them that he killed and scalded his hog, hung it up in his yard under the peach tree, and that some person had come there and stole the hog, and he had nothing to pay them with. "Then," says the Squire, "the people you borrowed meat from will pity you and let you off, but mind, Jeff, you must stick to what you say."

"I will, Squire," said Jeff. Jeff killed the hog, scalded and hung it up under the peach tree. The Squire had been watching his movements, and was determined not to be a loser by Jeff—so as soon as all was quiet, the Squire got into the yard and carried off the hog. The next morning Jeff called on the Squire in great haste, and said—"Squire, you know yesterday afternoon I killed my hog, and after scalding him hung him under the peach tree, and do you think some person didn't come and steal him, sure enough?"

"That's right," said the Squire, "you are doing very well. Mind, Jeff, and stick to it."

"Yes," said Jeff, "but may I be hanged if they hant gone and stole the hog, sure enough!"

"Excellent!" said the Squire, "stick to it, Jeff, and they will believe you—stick to it, Jeff."

FEEDING THE FIRE.

A passenger in one of our river boats being anxious to reach his family, and thinking that the firemen did not pay sufficient attention to their duties, went below to make himself doubly sure—

"Patrick," says he to a stout son of Erin, "you're rather lazy to night—you're letting your fires get out."

"Misther," says Pat, "ye'd better go up to yer bed and slape a little while, for be me sowl it'll improve your understandin'. How the devil can the fires go out whin I've got the iron doors shut on 'em?"

Tit for Tat.—The editor of the Albany Herald says that he once knew a widow who cut her own daughter in the good graces of her lover, and married him herself! To obtain revenge for this mean, unmotherly trick, the daughter set her cap for the young man's rich father (of whom he was the only heir), and actually married him, and had children, to the infinite annoyance of the other parties. This occurred in Onondago county.

Heavy Postage.—A present of a very heavy cheese was sent from Connecticut to the worthy Post Master General, but instead of being sent as a package by the agency, some mischievous person sent it by mail, the postage on which was \$120. The Post Master General declined receiving the present, and it has been sent, as usual, to the dead letter office.

"A STITCH IN TIME."

Show me the wife that's on the watch
For every little rent or scratch,
And cures it with a timely patch,
Before you know it;
She is a woman fit to match
A lord or poet.

THE ROBBERY BY THE PAWNEES.

The Pawnees, who robbed the train of government wagons, on the plains between Independence and Santa Fe, cut open and scattered about three hundred sacks of flour to the four winds of heaven. The prairie, for miles around the spot where the robbery was committed, is said to have been as white as if covered with snow. The villainous rascals, immediately upon getting possession of the wagons, set to work powdering themselves, and the color of their yellow skins was soon changed to one of snowy whiteness. The sport of snow-balling each other with hands full of flour, they enjoyed to a great degree; and after making the most of the frolic, they bedecked themselves out in the sacks, and in this garb several were seen by the men who returned to Fort Leavenworth, on the plain, two or three days after the robbery. One fellow had modelled his sack into a turban, and the brand U. S., was contrived to be preserved in front. They carried off all the arms and clothing belonging to the train, and about fifty head of mules.

Change of Fortune.—A young man of former intemperate habits, by the name of Scovil, who some time since reformed and took the pledge of the Washingtonians, was private Secretary to the Hon. John C. Calhoun, and was but recently elected Secretary of the W. Parent Society, has become one of the heirs to an estate valued at over 150,000 pounds sterling, by the death of a distant relative in Europe, a brother of an ancestor of the deceased having emigrated to this country and settled as a preacher at Newton, Conn. prior to the revolution.—N. Y. Sun.

A Soldier's Gratitude.—The following paragraph is extracted from a Washington letter in the N. Y. True Sun:

Yesterday the last will of Captain M'Carvet, of the 8th Infantry, killed in Worth's Division, at the storming of Monterey, arrived in the city. It was found in his trunk after the battle, and appeared to have been written the night previous. He wills to the Orphan Asylum, in New York city, where he was nurtured in his childhood, nearly all his effects, including a farm in the State of New York, and some money due him as pay.

Assassination by Mexicans.—A young man by the name of David Horsley, belonging to Col. Chandler's company of Texas volunteers, was assassinated by the perfidious Mexicans a short time after the capitulation of Monterey. We glean the following particulars from the Austin (Texas) Democrat: "Horsley went to an orange grove in the evening, and remained all night; his failure to return in the morning excited fears for his safety: his comrades went in search of him; in the orange grove they found blood—traced it, and finally discovered the body of the unfortunate youth in the San Juan, pierced by a wound from a lance, or some such instrument. The news of this base and cowardly act spread like wild fire among Hays' men. They determined to take ample vengeance. Wo to the Mexican failing in their way! General Worth was made acquainted with what was going forward; he sent his aid to expostulate, and beg of the Texans to cease. Infuriated by the cowardly meanness of the murderers of their fellow-soldier—a remembrance of the many foul and bloody butcheries perpetrated upon them in former times, by the same people—they spared not a man. The excitement was so high that Gen. Taylor was induced to issue an order commanding all disbanded troops to leave Monterey in 15 hours. It is thought 80 or 100 Mexicans fell to avenge the death of Horsley. Terrible retribution!"

A Priest in Difficulty.—A gentleman recently arrived from Monterey says that one of the Priests of that city had to do penance for his sins in a cell of the penitentiary there, by order of Gen. Taylor. The reverend Father had been found guilty of preaching desertion to our troops, as a holy duty.

Settlers.—American settlers are already commencing to locate on the Texas side of the Rio Grande. Several tracts of land, below Camargo, have been purchased from Mexican claimants, and the new owners have commenced improving. A purchaser of one of these tracts says he intends being a nabob in five years. We have no doubt but that he will—five years is time sufficient for an enterprising and industrious man to accumulate a fortune on the banks of the Rio Grande, in agricultural and stock-raising pursuits. At the expiration of that time, the change that will have been produced on the banks of this river will have no precedent in the U. States.—American Flag.

Major Van Buren, son of the Ex-President, acted as aid to Gen. Taylor at the siege of Monterey.

Children.—Speak to a child—any child—in a calm, positive, clear voice, and he will be sure to obey you, if you speak once, and only once.—Mrs. Sigmour.

The Anguish of Bereavement.—When little Jacob Walton was informed that he alone of all his family had escaped from the wreck of the Atlantic, he turned to Mr. Gould, who had saved so many, and exclaimed in substance—"Oh! take me back and throw me into the sea! Oh! let me drown with my parents and my brothers and sisters!"

Poor little fellow, his was the anguish of bereavement. He is only 12 years of age. We understand that Mr. Gould, the agent of Adams & Co.'s Express, has received \$2,600, saved in the baggage of Jacob's family, which is to be safely invested for his education and support.

Painful Accident.—We regret to learn that Chief Justice Ezekiel F. Chambers, of Kent county, (formerly U. S. Senator) met with a severe and painful accident while out ducking on Thursday week. By some means or other, at the discharging of his fowling piece, the powder in the flask ignited and exploded, severely lacerating his hands and face. It was feared at first that the injury sustained would cause the loss of his eyesight, but it is now fondly hoped that this painful consequence will not follow.—The Judge, however, was very seriously injured.—Balt. Pat.

Not Much Left.—The patronage left to the Governor of the great State of New York, is the appointment of an adjutant general; also a private secretary, and door keeper, and no more. All the rest the new constitution hands over to the people.

The loss of our troops by sickness on the Rio Grande since the opening of the campaign, is estimated at fifteen hundred. It is believed that more of our brave men have died from disease than were killed by the enemy in the three battles. The camp was still sickly at the last accounts, and among those who were not convalescing as fast as desirable is Gen. Butler. His wound was still painful to a great degree.

"I won't!" said a child to his kind parent, when he had been requested to do a little favor. That child is now despised by his associates, and shunned by the virtuous and good.

"I won't!" was the exclamation of a scholar, whose teacher had labored faithfully with him, when he was asked to be punctual at school and commit his lessons more perfectly. That scholar is now employed as one of the lowest servants in an extensive establishment.

"I won't!" said a youth to his father, when requested to learn some honest trade. That youth has now scarcely a coat to his back.

How to Cough.—We presume no one is peculiarly anxious to learn how to cough, but those already afflicted will be glad to learn how to do so with the least trouble and pain. A writer in the New York Sun says it is injurious to cough leaning forward, as it serves to compress the lungs and makes the irritation greater. Persons prone to the complaint should keep the neck straight and throw out the chest. By these means the lungs expand and the windpipe is kept free and clear.

To Change the Color of a Rose.—Place a fresh gathered rose in water as far as the stem will allow, then powder it over with fine rappee snuff, being careful not to load it too much—in about three hours, on shaking off the snuff it will become a green rose.

An excellent rule for living happily in society is, never to concern one's self with the affairs of others, unless they wish for or desire it. Under pretence of being useful, people often show more curiosity than affection.

Give no Pain.—Breathe not a sentiment—say not a word—give not an expression of the countenance that will offend another, or send a thrill of pain through his bosom. We are surrounded by sensitive hearts, which a word, a look even, might light to the brim with sorrow. If you are careless of the opinions and expressions of others, remember that they are differently constituted from yourself, and never, by a word or sign, cast a shadow on a happy heart, or throw aside the smiles of joy that love to linger on a pleasant countenance.

"The Schoolmaster," &c.—A friend, says the Eutaw Whig, has favored us with the following rich literary production. It deserves a place in the Gallery of Literary Curiosities. It is as follows:—

"Jan. 22, 1846.
"This is in certification That myself and wife have transferred our right That is Robert Brown and Dorcas Brown of our daughter Margaret Brown To John Bart the bearer. Or in other words or phrases Give our consent to their marriage.
Rouner Brown."

This may be relied upon as a true copy of a document placed on file in the office of the County Court of a certain County in Mississippi.

The number of Germans in Boston and vicinity, is estimated at ten thousand. They have three churches and a Jewish synagogue.

THE LATE STEAMBOAT ACCIDENT ON LONG ISLAND SOUND.

A writer in the N. Y. Herald, who was at New London at the time of the melancholy catastrophe to the steamer Atlantic, says that the surviving passengers were loud in their praise of the noble conduct of Lieut. Maynard and Dr. Hasler, of the U. S. Navy, and a gentleman named William Edwards.

When the boat was dragging so rapidly on shore on Thursday, and all were obeying the first law of nature, self preservation, these two officers [Hasler and Maynard,] might be seen, looking solely to the preservation of the women and children, bringing them out of the cabin, and seating each one on the floats they had prepared for them, and placed near the gangway, that they might have no trouble or confusion when the final scene should take place. Old Mr. Walton was placed near the bulk head cabin, his wife and his little children ranged along by his side, the little ones seated on the doors that had been prepared for them, long strings attached, with a hole in the end, for their arms to go through, that the floats might pull them ashore. Their heads were then tied up by Lieut. M., to keep them from freezing when overboard. He would then go along counselling each one against rushing to the gangway when the vessel struck, but to wait quietly until he gave them directions. But there was a Mrs. Thompson on board, with a little child about eighteen months old, entirely alone and unprotected, and apparently in very feeble health. It was Lieut. M.'s attention to this poor woman and child, that a passenger from Massachusetts informed me that he had never witnessed so noble and affecting a scene; to see him, with the greatest tenderness, kneeling down on deck tying up its little head to protect it from cold, and getting it ready to lash it to his own body when the boat should strike, and pledging himself to the mother to save it at the peril of his own life, and be at hand to counsel and assist her too; and then her looks of deep gratitude at his self-devotion and kindness to an entire stranger—her hands clasped, and tears streaming from her eyes, her heart was too full to speak. Will God forget acts like these! Never! never! But all their noble plans were destined to be unavailing, for the ship not going on the shore as soon as was expected when she commenced dragging, all of them left the stations assigned them, and one by one dropped off in the cabin and went to sleep, and were in this position when she struck on the rocks, and then there was no time to save them, for the cabin was instantly swept from the deck and every soul in it lost. Poor Hasler perished among the first, but Maynard got on shore, where we see him again, not yet hastening up to enjoy the comforts of a house and fire, standing in the midst of the boiling surge with another kindred heart by the name of Edwards, nobly risking their own lives to rescue others from the wreck and breakers—often taken out by the receding sea, but recovering themselves, would again strike out to save their fellow men. And understood, at New London, from Captains Cullum and Stewart, of the Army, that they had, in this way, pulled out of the water no less than twenty or thirty men. All were now saved from the wreck but two, a club footed boy and the second pilot, and Edwards, beginning to freeze, was advised by Lt. M. to go up and get to a fire, promising that he would not leave the water until all were saved; and when Mr. Winthrop, the owner of the island, with two other men, got down, they found him alone in the surf, struggling to rescue from the wreck these two men. But his work stopped not here, for when we hear of him again, he is seen, with the assistance of Mr. Tarbox, of New York, staggering under the weight of the chief engineer, whom they found freezing to death on the road side. These incidents, Mr. Editor, I have put together from facts derived from several passengers, and I learn that Capt. Cullum and Stewart, of the Army, and several of the passengers at New London, are preparing a narrative of that sad affair at the request of the citizens of that place. I trust this may be true, for acts such as those I have described deserve abler pens than mine to do them justice. The names of Maynard, Hasler, and Edwards will long be remembered. The feelings of their own hearts will be their best reward in this world.

Mr. Gould, of Adams' Express, did good service at the wreck of the Atlantic by his presence of mind and manly perseverance. Having saved himself by leaping into the surf and quietly taking advantage of the return swell, which carried him safely to the rocks, he obtained a plank, and, standing in the still water under the lee of the rock, pushed his plank to within eight or ten feet of the boat, thus receiving and rescuing one after another, eighteen or twenty persons. All this while the noble fellow stood waist-deep in the water, and plied his plank until the last chance of doing good with it was gone. How proud of his species does a man become when he hears such accounts of the true nobility of human nature!

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.

The Two Story Brick Dwelling House,
situated in Chambersburg street, and now occupied by Daniel Smith, will be sold at Private Sale.
The owner of the said House, the Rev. Samuel B. Smith, has for some time removed from Chambersburg, and therefore is desirous of selling the same for that purpose has constituted E. B. Buehler, his Agent.
Terms will be made to suit the purchaser.
E. B. BUEHLER, Agent.

FARM FOR SALE.

A FARM,
situated in Mountpleasant township, Adams county, between Bonaughtown and Littlestown, and from the latter place, and one mile from the road adjoining Jacob Smith, Egbert Eckert and others, containing

42 ACRES,
on which is erected a two-story

Brick House,
and Stable; a well of water near the house about 50 Apple and Peach Trees—About THIRTY ACRES are in WOODLAND the rest good cleared land.

The terms, which will be moderate, will be made known on application to the subscriber, residing thereon.
Nov. 30.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to all Legatees and other persons concerned, that the AD-
MINISTRATOR-ACCOUNTS of the deceased persons hereinafter mentioned, will be presented at the Orphans' Court of Adams county, for confirmation and allowance, on Tuesday the 22nd day of December next, viz:

The account of Michael Geiselman, Administrator of the Estate of Mary Geiselman, deceased.

The final account of William Rex, Executor of the last will and testament of Daniel Rex, deceased.

The account of John Wolford, Administrator of the Estate of Abel Walker, deceased.

The account of John Stallsmith, Administrator of the Estate of Maria Elizabeth Knop, deceased.

The account of John Marshall, Administrator of the Estate of Samuel Knox, deceased.

The account of Joseph Coshun, Administrator of the Estate of John Torrence, deceased.

The Guardianship account of Samuel Miller, Guardian of David Ziegler and Charlotte Ziegler, minor children of Charles Ziegler, deceased.

The account of Lydia Faust, Administrator of the Estate of Jacob Faust, deceased.

The account of James Dickson, acting Executor of the last will and testament of Mary Lockhart, deceased.

The account of Michael C. Clarkson, Administrator, with the will annexed, of Jane Williams, deceased.

ROBERT COBBAN, Register.
Register's Office, Gettysburg,
Nov. 23, 1846.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

THE subscriber has just returned from the City with a complete assortment of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, AND QUEEN'S-WARE, all of which will be sold very low at R. W. MSHERRY'S STORE.

WM. RUTHRAUFF

WILL sell FLANNELS, all Wool, and a variety of colors; for 25 and 37 1/2 cents. Superior Flannels for 37 1/2 and 50 cents. Linsey and Plaid, handsome and cheap, and first-rate Kerseys for 12 1/2.

GINGHAMS.

IF the Ladies desire handsome twilled GINGHAMS, rich colors, suitable for dresses, as well as good style Domestic Gingham, let them call down Chambersburg street at RUTHRAUFF'S STORE.

Stoves! Stoves!!

ON hand and for sale by the subscriber, all kinds of

STOVES,

which will be sold at prices to suit the times. Call and see.
GEORGE ARNOLD

WALTER & CO.

FLOUR & GENERAL PRODUCE
Commission Merchants,
No. 29, South Howard St., below Market St.,
BALTIMORE.

Dealers in Flour, Grain, Seeds of all kinds, Butter, Lard, Bacon, Dried Fruit, &c. &c.
Liberal advances made on consignments.
J. Landstreet & Son.

T. Jones & Co.,
W. S. Wyman,
T. Cross, Esq. Cash-
ier, & Far Bank.
Lot, Ensey & Co.,
Slinguff & Devries.
July 27.

WM. B. McLELLAN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.
OFFICE South East Corner of the Franklin House, formerly occupied as Sheriff's Office, by Geo. W. McCreary, Esq.
Dec. 23.

THOMAS M'CREARY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
OFFICE in the South east Corner of the Diamond, between the Hotel of A. B. Kurtz and R. W. M'Sherry's Store.
Gettysburg, Dec. 15.

LAW NOTICE.

J. REED, of Carlisle, PRESENTS his respects to his friends and informs them that he has made arrangements to continue to practice as usual in the Courts of Adams county, under the new regulation of the times for holding them.

MUSLINS

AT MSHERRY'S Store, for 4 cts and up to also Cotton Flannels, 8 cts. and upwards.
Nov. 2.

DENTISTRY.

DR. J. LAWRENCE HILL,
Dental Surgeon,

HAS located permanently in Gettysburg, and as it is his intention to devote himself entirely to the practice of DENTISTRY in all its branches, no effort will be spared to render satisfaction in every case. If any have had operations performed, which have not proved satisfactory, they are respectfully asked to call and have them renewed without charge.
Ladies and others visited at their residences, if desired.
Office at Mr. M'Cosh's Hotel.
May 11.

NEW CLOCK AND WATCH

ESTABLISHMENT.
ALBX. BRAZIER

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public generally, that he has removed his Clock and Watch Establishment from Taneytown, Md., to Gettysburg, at the stand lately occupied by Joseph Martin, deceased, where he will be pleased to wait upon all who may favor him with their custom. He will keep on hand a general assortment of

CLOCKS,
WATCHES,
AND
JEWELRY,

which will be sold on the most reasonable terms. Clocks, Watches, &c., will be repaired at the most reasonable prices, and warranted to give entire satisfaction. Having been engaged in the business for a number of years, he hopes, by industry, and particular attention to his customers, to merit a share of public patronage.
Gettysburg, Oct. 12.

DOCTORS BERLUCHY & BELL

BEG leave to inform those residents of Adams County, who may be afflicted with NERVOUS OR OTHER CHRONIC DISEASES, that they have purchased

Coad's Patent Graduated Galvanic Battery & Insulated Poles,
for Medical purposes only. This instrument is the only one now known, that can be applied with safety to the most tender organs, as the eye and ear. They have in their possession the highest testimony of its efficacy, not only from Professors of Universities and Colleges, but from many who have obtained cures and relief from maladies considered incurable by other remedies. This instrument may be found useful in Chronic Rheumatism, Tic Dolorous, Spasms, Paralysis, or Palsy, General Weakness and other diseases incident to Females. The fluid is conveyed through the system, not by shocks as heretofore, but by a continued and gentle stream, which is rather agreeable than otherwise.
They are ready to operate on those who may apply, at the Office of Dr. Bell, and those who cannot be removed, will be waited on at their residence.
Gettysburg, Feb. 23.

NEW

TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.
Franklin W. Denwiddie,
RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Gettysburg and the surrounding country, that he has taken the well-known

TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT
of J. H. Skelly,

in Chambersburg street, Gettysburg, nearly opposite Mr. Buehler's Apothecary & Book Store, where he is prepared to execute all work in his line with neatness and promptness, and in the latest and most approved style. All work entrusted to him will be warranted to fit. His terms will be very moderate, for Cash or COUNTRY PRODUCE.

IF the Latest Fashions will be regularly received from the cities.
Gettysburg, March 23.

NEW WINE & LIQUOR STORE.

WOULD respectfully make known to the public that they have opened a WINE AND LIQUOR STORE in the house formerly kept as Hay's Tavern, Sign of the Indian King, on the south side of Main street, a few doors west of the Market House, and adjoining the residence of Charles A. Barnitz, Esq., in the Borough of York, where they will constantly have on hand for sale a choice and well selected assortment of

Wines, Brandies, Gins,
Rums, Whiskies,
CORDON ROUGE AND BITTERS
of all qualities and prices.

M. & A. HAY respectfully invite those who may need articles in their line to give them a call, as they are confident that they can please them both as regards quality and price, great care having been taken in the selection of their stock.
York, Feb. 23.

CHEAPEST IN THE WORLD!

Steam Refined Sugar Candies,
12 1/2 cents per pound, Wholesale.
J. J. RICHARDSON, No. 13 Market street.

PHILADELPHIA, takes pleasure in informing the public, that he still continues to sell his very Superior Steam Refined Candy at the low price of 12 1/2 cts per 100 pounds, and the quality is equal to any manufactured in the United States.

He also offers all kinds of goods in the Confectionery and Fruit line at corresponding low prices, as quick sales and small profits are the order of the day.
Call or send your orders, and you cannot fail to be satisfied. Don't forget the number 42, MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
J. J. RICHARDSON.

CLOTHING! CLOTHING!

BUCK & Moore,
254 Market Street, Philadelphia.

HAVE constantly on hand every description of CLOTHING, all of which are cut, trimmed and made in a manner not to be surpassed, and are warranted cheaper than the same quality of Goods in any other establishment in the United States. Also, every description of GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS at reduced prices. Those visiting the city will find it to their interest to examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.
BUCK & MOORE,
254 Market Street.
Sept. 28.

GREAT BARGAINS!

NEW GOODS
Cheaper than Ever!

George Arnold

HAS just received, and now offers to the public, AS LARGE A

STOCK OF FRESH GOODS,
as has ever been offered to the public in this place—and at prices that cannot be beat.

The assortment is complete, having almost every article in the line of business, among which are

GRINDING CLOTHS,
CASSINETS, FLANNELS,
Blankets, Coatings,
Cloakings, Cashmeres, &c. &c. &c.

at prices that cannot fail to please.
IF the LADIES' attention, particularly, is invited to a large and beautiful selection of

FANCY GOODS,
Call, examine, and judge for yourselves, and if we cannot please, yet we will be pleased to see you.
Gettysburg, Oct. 5.

Also on hand for sale, all sizes of STOVES cheap.
G. A.

TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS & OTHERS.

DOMESTIC GOODS.
3000 YDS. DOMESTIC GOODS,
just finished and for sale low, at the Factory of the subscribers near Hanover, York county. Their stock consists of

700 yds. CASSINETTS,
300 do. Golden TWEED,
600 do. FLANNELS,
500 do. BLANKETS, double width
400 do. KENTUCKY JEANS,
200 do. LINSEYS,
200 lbs. STOCKING YARN,

different colors. All of which they offer either wholesale or retail, and at prices to suit the times.
Aug. 17.

S. DILLER & SON.

CALICOES.
PERSONS desirous of securing bargains in CALICOES, should call early at RUTHRAUFF'S Store, where they can buy new Calicoes for 4 cts., a first-rate article, warranted not to fade, for 6 1/2 cts., and such as will astonish the natives, can be had for 10 and 12 1/2 cts.
Nov. 9.

THE LADIES
ARE respectfully invited to call and examine my stock of CLOAKINGS, ALPACAS, CASHMERES, MOUSLIN-DE-LAINE, SHAWLS, SHADDED AND PLAIN MERINOS, SHAWLS, GREEN BAREGE, RIBBONS, and a variety of FANCY GOODS.
Nov. 2.

R. W. MSHERRY.

Calicoes! Calicoes!
AT R. W. MSHERRY'S Store, for 3 cts. a yard, good Madder colors a 4p, worth 8 cts., beautiful styles, 10 to 12 1/2.
Nov. 2.

SHAWLS.
A handsome assortment of Terkeri, Cashmere, French Plaid, Woolen Shawls, handsome and very cheap, just opened at RUTHRAUFF'S STORE.
Nov. 9.

Black & Colored Kid Gloves.
CASHMERE do.; Hosiery, quite a variety, and cheap; Green Barege; Green Gauze Veils, new style; Laces and Edges; French Worked Collars; Cap Nets; Ladies' Points and every article necessary for Ladies' wear, can now be had at WM. RUTHRAUFF'S.
Nov. 9.

PLAID and SHADDED CLOAKINGS can be had remarkably low at RUTHRAUFF'S.
Nov. 9.

VESTINGS.
A beautiful lot of Fancy, Silk Velvet, and Satin VESTING, also Gentlemen's CRAVATS, SUSPENDERS, Mohair, Ring-glazed, Polo Alto, Silk and Common Glazed, Velvet, and Seal-skin CAPS—for sale at MSHERRY'S STORE.
Nov. 2.

Alpacas! Alpacas!
THE Cheapest and Richest can be had by calling early at RUTHRAUFF'S STORE.
Nov. 9.

Groceries and Queensware.
JUST received, a full supply of Groceries and Queensware, which will be sold low.
R. W. MSHERRY,
Nov. 2.

MUSLINS.
BROWN and White Muslins unusually low. Canton, Flannels, all colors, very cheap. Superior Doestkin and Bleached Cotton Flannels at RUTHRAUFF'S STORE.
Nov. 9.

Cashmeres, and Dress Goods.
VERY cheap and handsome styles of CASHMERE and M. DE-LAINE, for sale at RUTHRAUFF'S Store, Chambersburg street.
Nov. 9.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES,
CASSINETTS, &c.
JUST received at the Cheap Store of R. W. MSHERRY, Cloths, 7 1/2 cts. a yard and up; Cassimeres, plain and fancy, 25 cts. a yard and up; Cassinets, 25 cts. and up; also, Kentucky Jeans, Kerseys, Linseys, Flannels, all wool, 25 cts. a yard and up, Tickings, Checks, Gingham, Cotton Stripe, &c.
Nov. 2.

TO THE LADIES.
A handsome assortment of Bonnet Ribbons, Ladies' Silk and Velvet SCARFS, Super Grass Linen HANDKERCHIEFS, can be seen at WM. RUTHRAUFF'S.
Nov. 9.

PRODUCE.
THE highest price will be given for Dried PEACHES, APPLES, PLANTAINS, TIMOTHY-SEED, and SHELL-BARKS, at R. W. MSHERRY'S.
Nov. 2.

Blacksmithing,
In all its branches, will be attended to by good workmen at the Foundry of the subscriber.
THOMAS WARREN.
Gettysburg, Dec. 22.

COACH MAKING.

THE subscriber, thankful for past favors
respectfully informs the public that he continues the COACH-MAKING BUSINESS, in all its various branches, at his Old Stand in York street, (formerly Buckingham's) where he has on hand, and will manufacture to order, all of the best materials, and by the best of workmen. IF Call and judge for yourselves.
LEONARD STOUGH
Gettysburg, April 20.

CARRIAGES,
Buggies, Jersey Wagons, &c.
all of the best materials, and by the best of workmen. IF Call and judge for yourselves.
LEONARD STOUGH
Gettysburg, April 20.

CARRIAGE-MAKING.
New Establishment.
DANNER & ZIEGLER
RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public generally, that they have purchased a portion of the Carriage-making Establishment, formerly occupied by David Little, and erected additions thereto, in East Middle Street, Gettysburg, Pa., where they are now carrying on the Carriage-making Business on an extensive scale. They have a large number of the best workmen engaged, and a heavy stock of the choicest materials on hand, which enable them to turn out, at the shortest notice, neat and substantial

COACHES,
Carriages, Rockaways,
Buggies, Sulkeys, Jerseys,
and, in short, every thing in their line of business. They feel confident that no job can be put up of workmanship superior to their own, and cannot but believe that those purchasing from them will very readily be convinced that they are "in advance of all opposition."

They invite the public to inspect their work, and at the same time give the assurance that it will be disposed of on the most reasonable terms.
IF Repairing done at short notice, at moderate rates.

IF Beef, Pork, Flour, Grain, and all kinds of Country Produce, taken in exchange for anything in their line.
DON'T MISTAKE THE PLACE—in East Middle street, a few doors from Baltimore street, and formerly occupied by David Little.
Nov. 23.

GETTYSBURG FOUNDRY
And Machine Shop.

THE subscriber having leased the Foundry in Gettysburg, respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he has now on hand, and will continue to manufacture, a large assortment of

STOVES,
of all patterns, such as the Hathaway, Parlor, Premium, and nine-plate Cooking Stoves, also Chamber Stoves, of all sorts and sizes.
He has, also, on hand,

Castings for Machinery,
of all kinds—for Thrashing Machines, Grist Mills, Saw Mills, &c. also, PLOUGH CASTINGS of all the patterns now in use; he has on hand, already made, a number of the celebrated

SEYLER PLOUGHS,
which he will sell low. He has also on hand, and will continue to make, HOLLOW-WARE, Wagon and Carriage-boxes, and all other articles in his line of business, which are too numerous to mention. He has, also,

Thrashing Machines,
ready made, and continues to manufacture LITZ'S Patent two-horse Machines, and the Hanover and York patterns.
Any one who may want BRASS CASTINGS, will be attended to.

All the above articles will be sold low, for Cash or Country Produce. Old metal will also be taken in exchange for work.
IF Repairing, and all work in his line, done at the shortest notice.

The subscriber is very thankful for past favors, and hopes his friends will remember the Old Establishment in the Western part of the town, near C. W. Hoffman's Coach shop.
T. WARREN.
Gettysburg, Dec. 15.

Freights from Philadelphia.
REGULAR LINE OF CARS.

THE subscriber runs a Regular Line of Burthen Cars between PHILADELPHIA AND YORK, for the Transportation of all kinds of Freight to or from York and the adjoining Counties.
Prices of Freight on Merchandise generally, 30 cents per hundred.

Groceries or Hardware, when 6000 lbs. or more, 25 cents per hundred.
Coffee, if 6000 lbs. or more, 20 cents per hundred.
Salt per sack, 30 cents per hundred.

For all kinds of Freight to Philadelphia solicited and carried at low rates.
Warehouse in Philadelphia, at No. 365 Market street—A. L. GERHART, Agent.
Warehouse in York at Rail Road Depot, adjoining P. A. & S. Small.
HENRY KAUFFELT.
York, April 20.

JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—This medicine has already proved itself to be all that it has been recommended by those who have given it a fair test in this country, and the demand for it increases daily. We have just heard of an important cure of Asthma, which has been effected by the use of it in a neighboring town—the case was that of a female, who had for a long time been under the care of a physician, but had received no relief, and her case was considered hopeless. As a last resort she purchased a bottle of Dr. Jayne's Expectorant, which caused her to expectorate freely, gradually eased her cough, and rapidly restored her to health. We have no hesitation in saying that this preparation of Dr. Jayne, for the cure of Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Sore Throat, Consumption, &c. is the most valuable medicine ever offered to the American public. There is no quackery about it—Dr. Jayne is one of the most skillful practicing physicians in Pennsylvania, and wherever his various preparations have been thoroughly tested, he is looked upon as a great public benefactor.—*Somerset (Maine) Journal.*
IF the above Medicine is for sale at the Drug Store of S. H. Buehler, Gettysburg, Pa.
Dec. 2.

Compound Medicated Candy.
FOR the Cure of Colds, Coughs, Spitting of Blood, Bronchitis, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Pains and Oppressions of the Breast, and all other pulmonary complaints, and other diseases which have a tendency to produce Consumption. It serves also as an effectual clearer of the voice.
This Candy is entirely a vegetable preparation, the principal ingredients being Horehound, Wild Cherry, Sarsaparilla, Boneset, Elecampane, Licorice, Flaxseed, Iceland Moss, Prickly Ash, &c. and will, if taken in time, relieve the system from those distressing afflictions that tend to Consumption.
One great advantage in this vegetable medicine is its cheapness, the public not being imposed upon by the enormously high prices which are generally exacted for Patent and other medical preparations. Each Package contains directions. Call and try it!
IF Prepared and sold at the Confection and Variety Store of the subscriber in West York street, one square from the Court-house, and next door to Thompson's Hotel. It can also be had at S. FOWLER'S Drug Store.
IF the subscriber as usual continues his Bakery, and is prepared to supply parties at the shortest notice, with choice Cakes, &c.
C. WEAVER.
Gettysburg, Nov. 9.

PROTECTION AGAINST LOSS BY FIRE.
THE Cumberland-Valley Mutual Protection Company, being incorporated by an Act of the Legislature, and fully organized and in operation under the direction of the following Board of Managers, viz: Thos. C. Miller, Jas. Weekly, David W. McCullough, A. G. Miller, Thos. A. McKinley, Philip Spangler, Samuel Galbraith, Saml. T. Tritt, Abraham King, Adams, John Zug, Samuel Huston, J. T. Green, J. Bear, call the attention of the inhabitants of Cumberland and Adams Counties to the cheapness of the rates, and the many advantages which this kind of insurance has over any other.

1st. Every person insured becomes a member of the company and takes part in the choice of officers and the direction of its concerns.
2d. For insurance no more is demanded than is necessary to meet the expenses of the Company, and indemnity against losses which may happen.

3d. The inconvenience of frequent renewals is avoided by insuring for a term of five years.
4th. Any person applying for insurance must give his premium note for the cheapest class at the rate of five per centum, which will be \$50 on the 1000, for which he will have to pay \$2.50 for five years, and \$1.50 for survey and policy, and no more unless loss be sustained to a greater amount than the funds on hand will cover, and then no more will be required than a pro rata share. These rates are much cheaper than those of other companies, except such as are incorporated on the same principles.

THOS. C. MILLER, Pres't.
A. G. MILLER, Sec'y.
Feb. 5.

The following named gentlemen have been appointed AGENTS for Adams county:
Wm. W. Paxton, Esq.,
General Agent for Adams County.

James A. Thompson, Gettysburg.
David Ziegler, do.
Dr. Wm. R. Stewart, Petersburg.
Henry Myers, Esq., New Chester.
Henry Mayer, Esq., Abbotstown.

Daniel Comfort, Strasburg township.
Abraham King, Esq., Hunterstown.
David Blythe, Esq., Millerstown.
Thos. T. Wierman, Arendtsville.
Wm. Morrison, Esq., Bendersville.
Abel T. Wright, do.
Dr. D. Mellinger, East Berlin.
Abraham Scott, Cosh Town.

JAYNE'S HAIR TONIC.
Having ourselves witnessed the beneficial effects of this article on the persons of several of our inhabitants, we hesitate not to commend it to all those who have unfortunately lost their hair. We refer such to the certificate of Mr. Holmes.—*Bristol Phalanx.*
Bristol, R. I., Feb. 16, 1841.

Mr. Bayley—Sir: Having about four years since, through disease, lost the hair from the top of my head, and having used many articles recommended to restore it, I was induced, from the recommendation I saw in your "Phalanx," to try Dr. Jayne's Hair Tonic. I am now happy to say, that after using three bottles, my head is covered with a fine growth of young and healthy hair. Several of my friends and acquaintances have also used it to their entire satisfaction. I therefore cheerfully recommend it to all who are suffering the disagreeable sensation caused by baldness. JAMES A. HOLMES.

The above certificate is from a respectable young man, an overseer in the Steam-Mill, and whose statement can be believed.

NEW and important evidence from the Rev. A. L. Hinkley.
Franklin, Ia., March 10th, 1841.

Dr. Jayne—Dear Sir: Your medicine has been in nearly every case successful, especially the Expectorant. I have received much benefit from the use of this myself, and one of my nearest neighbors, who had been afflicted from childhood with the Asthma, so severely as nearly to suffocate her during the paroxysm, which returned about once a week, has been to all appearance permanently cured. Yours, with respect,
A. L. HINKLEY.

Prepared only at No. 5 South Third street, Philadelphia.

IF the above Medicine is for sale at the Drug Store of S. H. Buehler, Gettysburg, Pa.
Nov. 31.

PLUMB
National Daguerrian Gallery,
And Photographers Furnishing Depots;
AWARDED the Medal, Four first premiums, and Two Highest Honors by the Institutes of Massachusetts, New York, and Pennsylvania, for the most beautiful colored Daguerreotypes and best Apparatus ever exhibited.
IF Portraits taken in exquisite style, with out regard to weather.

IF Instructions given in the art.
IF A large assortment of Apparatus and Stock always on hand, at the lowest prices.
New York, 251 Broadway; Philadelphia, 150 Chestnut st.; Boston, 75 Court, and 58 Hanover sts.; Baltimore, 2-5 Baltimore st.; Washington, Pennsylvania Avenue—Petersburg, Va. Mechanics' Hall. Cincinnati, Fourth and Walnut and 170 Main st.; Saratoga Springs Broadway.

Dec. 5.

Nov. 2.

Nov. 2.

Nov. 2.

Nov. 2.

Nov. 2.

Nov. 2.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Fellow-Citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives:

In resuming your labors in the service of the people, it is a subject of congratulation that there has been no period in our past history, when all the elements of national prosperity have been so fully developed. Since your last session, no afflicting dispensation has visited our country: general good health has prevailed; abundance has crowned the toil of the husbandman; and labor in all its branches is receiving an ample reward; while education, science, and the arts are rapidly enlarging the means of social happiness. The progress of our country in her career of greatness, not only in the vast extension of our territorial limits and the rapid increase of our population, but in resources and wealth, and in the happy condition of our people, is without example in the history of nations. As the wisdom, strength, and beneficence of our free institutions are unfolded, every day adds fresh motives to contentment, and fresh incentives to patriotism.

Our devout and sincere acknowledgments are due to the gracious Giver of all good, for the numberless blessings which our beloved country enjoys.

It is a source of high gratification to know that the relations of the U. States with all other nations, with a single exception, are of the most amicable character. Sincerely attached to the policy of peace, early adopted and steadily pursued by this government, I have anxiously desired to cultivate and cherish friendship and commerce with every foreign power. The spirit and habits of the American people are favorable to the maintenance of such international harmony. In adhering to this wise policy, a preliminary and paramount duty obviously consists in the protection of our national interests from encroachment or sacrifice, and our national honor from reproach. These must be maintained at any hazard. They admit of no compromise or neglect, and must be scrupulously and constantly guarded. In their vigilant vindication, collision and conflict with foreign powers may sometimes become unavoidable. Such has been our scrupulous adherence to the dictates of justice, in all our foreign intercourse, that, though steadily and rapidly advancing in prosperity and power, we have given no just cause of complaint to any nation, and have enjoyed the blessings of peace for more than thirty years. From a policy so sacred to humanity, and so salutary in its effects upon our political system, we should never be induced voluntarily to depart.

The existing war with Mexico was neither desired nor provoked by the U. States. On the contrary, all honorable means were resorted to avert it. After years of endurance of aggravated and unredressed wrongs on our part, Mexico, in violation of solemn treaty stipulations, and of every principle of justice recognized by civilized nations, commenced hostilities, and thus, by her own act, forced the war upon us. Long before the advance of our army to the left bank of the Rio Grande, we had ample cause of war against Mexico; and had the U. States resorted to this extremity, we might have appealed to the whole civilized world for the justice of our cause.

I deem it to be my duty to present to you, on the present occasion, a condensed review of the injuries we have sustained, of the causes which led to the war, and of its progress since its commencement. This is rendered the more necessary because of the misapprehensions which have to some extent prevailed as to its origin and true character. The war has been represented as unjust and unnecessary, and as one of aggression on our part upon a weak and injured enemy. Such erroneous views, though entertained by but few, have been widely and extensively circulated, not only at home, but have been spread throughout Mexico and the whole world. A more effectual means could not have been devised to encourage the enemy and protract the war, than to advocate and adhere to their cause, and thus give them "aid and comfort."

It is a source of national pride and exultation, that the great body of our people have thrown no such obstacles in the way of the government in prosecuting the war successfully, but have shown themselves to be eminently patriotic, and ready to vindicate their country's honor and interests at any sacrifice. The alacrity and promptness with which our volunteer forces rushed to the field on their country's call, prove not only their patriotism, but their deep conviction that our cause is just.

The wrongs which we have suffered from Mexico almost ever since she became an independent Power, and the patient endurance with which we have borne them, are without a parallel in the history of modern civilized nations. There is reason to believe that if these wrongs had been resented and resisted in the first instance, the present war might have been avoided. One outrage, however, permitted to pass with impunity, almost necessarily encouraged the perpetration of another, until at last Mexico seemed to attribute to weakness and indecision on our part a forbearance which was the offspring of magnanimity, and of a sincere desire to preserve friendly relations with a sister republic.

Scarcely had Mexico achieved her independence, which the U. States were the first among the nations to acknowledge, when she commenced the system of insult and spoliation, which she has ever since pursued. Our citizens engaged

in lawful commerce were imprisoned, their vessels seized, and our flag insulted in her ports. If money was wanted, the lawless seizure and confiscation of our merchant vessels and their cargoes was a ready resource; and if to accomplish their purposes it became necessary to imprison the owners, captains & crews, it was done. Rulers superseded rulers in Mexico in rapid succession, but still there was no change in this system of depredation. The government of the U. States made repeated reclamations on behalf of its citizens, but these were answered by the perpetration of new outrages. Promises of redress made by Mexico in the most solemn forms were postponed or evaded. The files and records of the Department of State contain conclusive proofs of numerous lawless acts perpetrated upon the persons and property of our citizens by Mexico, and of wanton insults to our national flag. The interposition of our government to obtain redress was again and again invoked, under circumstances which no nation ought to disregard. It was hoped that these outrages would cease, and that Mexico would be restrained by the laws which regulate the conduct of civilized nations in their intercourse with each other, after the treaty of amity, commerce, and navigation of the 3d of April, 1831, was concluded between the two republics; but this hope soon proved to be vain. The course of seizure and confiscation of the property of our citizens; the violation of their persons, and the insults to our flag pursued by Mexico previous to that time were scarcely suspended for even a brief period, although the treaty so clearly defines the rights and duties of the respective parties that it is impossible to misunderstand or mistake them. In less than seven years after the conclusion of that treaty our grievances had become so intolerable, that, in the opinion of President Jackson, they should no longer be endured. In his message to Congress in Feb. 1837, he presented them to the consideration of that body, and declared that "The length of time since some of the injuries have been committed, the repeated and unavailing applications for redress, the wanton character of some of the outrages upon the property and persons of our citizens, upon the officers and flag of the U. States, independent of recent insults to this government and people by the late extraordinary Mexican minister, would justify in the eyes of all nations immediate war." In a spirit of kindness and forbearance, however, he recommended reprisals as a milder mode of redress. He declared that war should not be used as a remedy "by just and generous nations confiding in their strength for injuries committed, if it can be honorably avoided," and added, "it has occurred to me that, considering the present embarrassed condition of that country, we should act with both wisdom and moderation, by giving to Mexico one more opportunity to atone for the past, before we take redress into our own hands. To avoid all misconception on the part of Mexico, as well as to protect our own national character from reproach, this opportunity should be given, with the avowed design and full preparation to take immediate satisfaction. If it should not be obtained on a repetition of the demand for it. To this end I recommend that an act be passed authorizing reprisals, and the use of the naval force of the U. States, by the Executive, against Mexico, to enforce them in the event of a refusal by the Mexican government to come to an amicable adjustment of the matters in controversy between us, upon another demand thereof, made from on board one of our vessels of war on the coast of Mexico."

Committees of both Houses of Congress, to which this message of this President was referred, fully sustained his views of the character of the wrongs which we had suffered from Mexico, and recommended that another demand for redress should be made before authorizing war or reprisals. The Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate, in their report, say: "After such a demand, should prompt justice be refused by the Mexican government, we may appeal to all nations not only for the equity and moderation with which we shall have acted towards a sister republic, but for the necessity which will then compel us to seek redress for our wrongs, either by actual war or by reprisals. The subject will then be presented before Congress, at the commencement of the next session, in a clear and distinct form; and the committee cannot doubt but that such measures will be immediately adopted as may be necessary to vindicate the honor of the country, and insure ample reparation to our injured citizens."

The Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives made a similar recommendation. In their report, they say that they "fully concur with the President that ample cause exists for taking redress into our own hands, and believe that we should be justified in the opinion of other nations for taking such a step. But they are willing to try the experiment of another demand, made in the most solemn form, upon the justice of the Mexican government, before any further proceedings are adopted."

No difference of opinion upon the subject is believed to have existed in Congress at that time. The Executive and Legislative departments concurred; and yet such has been our forbearance, and desire to preserve peace with Mexico, that the wrongs of which we then complained, and which gave rise to these solemn proceedings, not only remain unredressed to this day, but additional causes of complaint, of an aggravated character, have ever since been accumulating.

Shortly after these proceedings, a special messenger was despatched to Mexico, to make a final demand for redress; and on the 20th of July, 1837, the demand was made. The reply of the Mexican government bears date on the 23d of the same month, and contains assurances of the "anxious wish" of the Mexican government "not to delay the moment of that final and equitable adjustment which is to terminate the existing difficulties between the two governments;" that "nothing should be left undone which may contribute to the most speedy and equitable determination of the subjects which have so seriously engaged the attention of the American government;" that the "Mexican government would adopt, as the only guides for its conduct, the plainest principles of public right, the sacred obligations imposed by international law, and the religious faith of treaties;" and that "what ever reason and justice may dictate respecting each case will be done." The assurance was further given, that the decision of the Mexican government upon each cause of complaint, for which redress had been demanded, should be communicated to the government of the U. States by the Mexican minister at Washington.

These solemn assurances, in answer to our demand for redress, were disregarded. By making them, however, Mexico obtained further delay. President Van Buren, in his annual message to Congress of the 3d of Dec. 1837, states, that "although the larger number" of our demands for redress, and "many of them aggravated cases of personal wrongs, have been now for years before the Mexican government, and some of the causes of national complaint, and those of the most offensive character, admitted of immediate, simple, and satisfactory replies, it is only within a few days past that any specific communication in answer to our last demand, made five months ago, has been received from the Mexican minister;" and that "for not one of our public complaints has satisfaction been given or offered; that but one of the cases of personal wrong has been favorably considered, and that but four cases of both descriptions, out of all those formally presented, and earnestly pressed, have as yet been decided upon by the Mexican government." President Van Buren, believing that it would be vain to make any further attempt to obtain redress by the ordinary means within the power of the Executive, communicated this opinion to Congress, in the message referred to, in which he said, "On a careful and deliberate examination of the contents" (of the correspondence with the Mexican government) "and considering the spirit manifested by the Mexican government, it has become my painful duty to return the subject at this time to Congress, to whom it belongs, to decide upon the time, the mode, and the measure of redress." Had the United States at that time adopted compulsory measures, and taken redress into their own hands, all our difficulties with Mexico would probably long since have been adjusted, and the existing war have been averted. Magnanimity and moderation on our part only had the effect to complicate these difficulties, and render an amicable settlement of them the more embarrassing. That such measures of redress under similar provocations, committed by any of the powerful nations of Europe, would have been promptly resorted to by the U. States, cannot be doubted. The national honor, and the preservation of the national character, throughout the world, as well as our own self-respect, and the protection due to our own citizens, would have rendered such a resort indispensable. The history of no civilized nation in modern times has presented within so brief a period so many wanton attacks upon the honor of its flag, and upon the property and persons of its citizens, as had at that time been borne by the United States from the Mexican authorities and people. But Mexico was a sister republic, on the North American continent, occupying a territory contiguous to our own, and was in a feeble and distracted condition; and these considerations, it is presumed, induced Congress to forbear still longer.

Instead of taking redress into our own hands, a negotiation was opened with fair promises on the part of Mexico, but with the real purpose, as the event has proved, of indefinitely postponing the reparation which we demanded, and which was so justly due. This negotiation, after more than a year's delay, resulted in the convention of the 11th of April, 1839, "for the adjustment of claims of citizens of the U. States of America upon the government of the Mexican republic." The joint board of commissioners created by this convention to examine and decide upon these claims was not organized until the month of August, 1840, and under the terms of the convention they were to terminate their duties within eighteen months from that time. Four of the eighteen months were consumed in preliminary discussions on frivolous and dilatory points raised by the Mexican commissioners; and it was not until Dec. 1840, that they commenced the examination of the claims of our citizens upon Mexico. Fourteen months only remained to examine and decide upon these numerous and complicated cases. In Feb. 1842, the term of the commission expired, leaving many claims undisposed of for want of time. The claims which were allowed by the board, and by the umpire authorized by the convention to decide in case of disagreement between the Mexican and American commissioners, amounted to \$2,026,139,068. There were pending before the umpire when the

commission expired additional claims which had been examined and awarded by the American commissioners, and had not been allowed by the Mexican commissioners, amounting to \$925,627,088, upon which he did not decide, alleging that his authority had ceased with the termination of the joint commission. Besides these claims, there were others of American citizens amounting to \$3,336,837,005, which had been submitted to the board, and upon which they had not time to decide before their final adjournment.

The sum of \$2,026,139,068 which had been awarded to the claimants, was a liquidated and ascertained debt due by Mexico, about which there could be no dispute, and which she was bound to pay according to the terms of the convention. Soon after the final awards for this amount had been made, the Mexican government asked for a postponement of the time of making payment, alleging that it would be inconvenient to make the payment at the time stipulated. In the spirit of forbearing kindness towards a sister republic, which Mexico has so long abused, the U. States promptly complied with her request. A second convention was accordingly concluded between the two governments on the 30th of January, 1843, which upon its face declares, that "this new arrangement is entered into for the accommodation of Mexico." By the terms of this convention, all the interest due on the awards which had been made in favor of the claimants under the convention of the 11th of April, 1839, was to be paid to them on the 30th of April, 1843, and "the principal of the said awards, and the interest accruing thereon," was stipulated to "be paid in five years, in equal instalments every three months." Notwithstanding this new convention was entered into at the request of Mexico, and for the purpose of relieving her from embarrassment, the claimants have only received the interest due on the 30th of April, 1843, and three of the twenty instalments. Although the payment of the sum thus liquidated, and confessedly due by Mexico to our citizens as indemnity for acknowledged acts of outrage and wrong, was secured by treaty, the obligations of which are ever held sacred by all just nations, yet Mexico has violated this solemn engagement by failing and refusing to make the payment. The two instalments due in April and July, 1844, under the peculiar circumstances connected with them, have been assumed by the U. States and discharged to the claimants, but they are still due by Mexico. But this is not all of which we have just cause of complaint. To provide a remedy for the claimants whose cases were not decided by the joint commission under the convention of April 11th, 1839, it was expressly stipulated by the sixth article of the convention of the 30th of January, 1843, that "a new convention shall be entered into for the settlement of all claims of the government and citizens of the U. States against the republic of Mexico which were not finally settled by the late commission, which met in the city of Washington, and of all claims of the government and citizens of Mexico against the United States."

In conformity with this stipulation, a third convention was concluded and signed at the city of Mexico on the 20th of Nov. 1843, by the plenipotentiaries of the two governments, by which provision was made for ascertaining and paying these claims. In Jan. 1844 this convention was ratified by the Senate of the U. S. with two amendments, which were manifestly reasonable in their character. Upon a reference of the amendments proposed to the government of Mexico, the same evasions, difficulties, and delays were interposed which have so long marked the policy of that government towards the U. States. It has not even yet decided whether it would or would not accede to them, although the subject has been repeatedly pressed upon its consideration.

Mexico has thus violated a second time the faith of treaties, by failing or refusing to carry into effect the sixth article of the convention of January, 1843.

Such is the history of the wrongs which we have suffered and patiently endured from Mexico through a long series of years. So far from affording reasonable satisfaction for the injuries and insults we had borne, a great aggravation of them consists in the fact, that while the United States, anxious to preserve a good understanding with Mexico, have been constantly, but vainly, employed in seeking redress for past wrongs, new outrages were constantly occurring which have continued to increase our causes of complaint and to swell the amount of our demands. While the citizens of the U. States were conducting a lawful commerce with Mexico under the guaranty of a treaty of "amity, commerce and navigation," many of them have suffered all the injuries which would have resulted from open war. This treaty, instead of affording protection to our citizens, has been the means of inviting them into the ports of Mexico, that they might be, as they have been in numerous instances, plundered of their property and deprived of their personal liberty if they dared insist on their rights. Had the unlawful seizures of American property and the violation of personal liberty of our citizens, to say nothing of the insults to our flag which have occurred in the ports of Mexico, taken place on the high seas, they would themselves long since have constituted a state of actual war between the two countries. In so long suffering Mexico to violate her most solemn treaty obligations, plunder our citizens of their property, and imprison their persons

without affording them any redress, we have failed to perform one of the first and highest duties which every government owes to its citizens; and the consequence has been, that many of them have been reduced from a state of affluence to bankruptcy. The proud name of American citizen, which ought to protect all who bear it from insult and injury throughout the world, has afforded no such protection to our citizens in Mexico. We had ample cause of war against Mexico long before the breaking out of hostilities. But even then we forbore to take redress into our own hands, until Mexico herself became the aggressor by invading our soil in hostile array and shedding the blood of our citizens.

Such are the grave causes of complaint on the part of the United States against Mexico—causes which existed long before the annexation of Texas to the American Union; and yet, animated by the love of peace, and a magnanimous moderation, we did not adopt those measures of redress which, under such circumstances, are the justified resort of injured nations.

The annexation of Texas to the United States constituted no just cause of offence to Mexico. The pretext that it did so is wholly inconsistent, and irreconcilable with well authenticated facts connected with the revolution by which Texas became independent of Mexico. That this may be the more manifest, it may be proper to advert to the cause and to the history of the principal events of that revolution.

Texas constituted a portion of the ancient province of Louisiana, ceded to the U. States by France in the year 1803. In the year 1819, the United States, by the Florida treaty, ceded to Spain all that part of Louisiana within the present limits of Texas; and Mexico, by the revolution which separated her from Spain, and rendered her an independent nation, succeeded to the rights of the mother country over this territory. In the year 1824, Mexico established a federal constitution, under which the Mexican republic was composed of a number of sovereign States, confederated together in a federal Union similar to our own. Each of these States had its own Executive, legislature, and judiciary, and for all, except federal purposes, was as independent of the general government, and that of the other States, as is Pennsylvania or Virginia under our constitution. Texas and Coahuila united and formed one of these Mexican States. The State constitution which they adopted, and which was approved by the Mexican confederacy, asserted that they were "free and independent of the other Mexican United States, and of every other power and dominion whatsoever;" and proclaimed the great principle of human liberty, that "the sovereignty of the State resides originally and essentially in the general mass of the individuals who compose it." To the government under this constitution, as well as to that under the federal constitution, the people of Texas owed allegiance.

Emigrants from foreign countries, including the U. States, were invited by the colonization laws of the State and of the federal government to settle in Texas. Advantageous terms were offered to induce them to leave their own country and become Mexican citizens. This invitation was accepted by many of our citizens, in the full faith that in their new home they would be governed by laws enacted by representatives elected by themselves, and that their lives, liberty, and property would be protected by constitutional guarantees similar to those which existed in the republic they had left. Under a government thus organized they continued until the year 1835, when a military revolution broke out in the city of Mexico, which entirely subverted the federal and State constitutions, and placed a military dictator at the head of the government.

By a sweeping decree of a Congress subservient to the will of the dictator, the several State constitutions were abolished, and the States themselves converted into mere departments of the Central Government. The people of Texas were unwilling to submit to this usurpation. Resistance to such tyranny became a high duty. Texas was fully absolved from all allegiance to the Central Government of Mexico from the moment that government had abolished her State constitution, and in its place substituted an arbitrary and despotic Central Government.

Such were the principal causes of the Texan revolution. The people of Texas, at once determined upon resistance, and flew to arms. In the midst of these important and exciting events, however, they did not omit to place their liberties upon a secure and permanent foundation. They elected members to a convention, who, in the month of March, 1836, issued a formal declaration that their "political connexion with the Mexican nation has forever ended, and that the people of Texas do now constitute a FREE, SOVEREIGN, and INDEPENDENT REPUBLIC, and are fully invested with all the rights and attributes which properly belong to independent nations." They also adopted for their government a liberal republican constitution. About the same time Santa Anna, then the dictator of Mexico, invaded Texas with a numerous army for the purpose of subduing her people, and enforcing obedience to his arbitrary and despotic government. On the 21st of April, 1836, he was met by the Texan citizen-soldiers, and on that day was achieved by them the memorable victory of San Jacinto, by which they conquered their independence. Considering the numbers engaged on the respective sides,

history does not record a more brilliant achievement. Santa Anna himself was among the captives.

In the month of May, 1836, Santa Anna acknowledged, by a treaty with the Texan authorities, in the most solemn form, "the full, entire, and perfect independence of the republic of Texas." It is true he was then a prisoner of war, but it is equally true that he had failed to reconquer Texas, and had met with signal defeat; that his authority had not been revoked, and that by virtue of this treaty he obtained his personal release. By it hostilities were suspended, and the army which had invaded Texas under his command returned in pursuance of this arrangement, unmolested, to Mexico.

From the day that the battle of San Jacinto was fought until the present hour, Mexico has never possessed the power to reconquer Texas. In the language of the Secretary of State of the U. States, in a despatch to our minister in Mexico, under date of the 8th July, 1842, "Mexico may have chosen to consider, and may still choose to consider Texas as having been at all times since 1835, and as still continuing, a rebellious province; but the world has been obliged to take a very different view of the matter. From the time of the battle of San Jacinto, in April, 1836, to the present moment, Texas has exhibited the same external signs of national independence as Mexico herself, and with quite as much stability of government. Practically free and independent, acknowledged as a political sovereignty by the principal Powers of the world, no hostile foot finding rest within her territory for six or seven years, and Mexico herself refraining for all that period from any further attempt to re-establish her own authority over that territory, it cannot but be surprising to find Mr. de Bocanegra (the Secretary of Foreign Affairs of Mexico,) complaining that for that whole period citizens of the U. States, or its government, have been favoring the rebels of Texas, & supplying them with vessels, ammunition, and money, as if the war for the reduction of the province of Texas had been constantly prosecuted by Mexico, and her success prevented by these influences from abroad." In the same despatch the Secretary of State affirms that "since 1837 the U. States have regarded Texas as an independent sovereignty, as much as Mexico; and that trade and commerce with citizens of a government at war with Mexico, cannot, on that account, be regarded as an intercourse by which assistance and succor are given to Mexican rebels. The whole current of Mr. de Bocanegra's remarks runs in the same direction as if the independence of Texas had not been acknowledged. It has been acknowledged—it was acknowledged in 1837 against the remonstrance and protest of Mexico; and most of the acts of any importance, of which Mr. de Bocanegra complains, flow necessarily from that recognition. He speaks of Texas as still being 'an integral part of the territory of the Mexican republic,' but he cannot but understand that the U. States do not so regard it. The real complaint of Mexico, therefore, is, in substance, neither more nor less than a complaint against the recognition of Texan independence. It may be thought: rather late to repeat that complaint, and not quite just to confine it to the U. States, to the exemption of England, France and Belgium, unless the U. States having been the first to acknowledge the independence of Mexico herself, are to be blamed for setting an example for the recognition of that of Texas." And he added, that "the constitution, public treaties, and the laws oblige the President to regard Texas as an independent State, and its territory as no part of the territory of Mexico."

Texas had been an independent State, with an organized government, defying the power of Mexico to overthrow or reconquer her for more than ten years before Mexico commenced the present war against the U. States. Texas had given such evidence to the world of her ability to maintain her separate existence as an independent nation, that she had been formally recognized as such, not only by the U. States, but by several of the principal powers of Europe. These powers had entered into treaties of amity, commerce, and navigation with her. They had received and accredited her ministers and other diplomatic agents at their respective courts, and they had commissioned ministers and diplomatic agents on their part to the government of Texas. If Mexico, notwithstanding all this, and her utter inability to subdue or reconquer Texas, still stubbornly refused to recognize her as an independent nation, she was none the less so on that account.—Mexico herself had been recognized as an independent nation by the U. States, and by other powers, many years before Spain, of which, before her revolution, she had been a colony, would agree to recognize her as such; and yet Mexico was at that time, in the estimation of the civilized world, and in fact, none the less an independent power because Spain still claimed her as a colony. If Spain had continued until the present period to assert that Mexico was one of her colonies in rebellion against her, this would not have made her so, or changed the fact of her independent existence. Texas, at the period of her annexation to the U. States, bore the same relation to Mexico that Mexico had borne to Spain for many years before Spain acknowledged her independence, with this important difference—that, before the annexation of Texas to the U. States was consummated, Mexico herself, by a formal act of her government, had acknowledged the independence of Texas as a nation. It is true, that in the act of recognition she